

**OPPOSING RACISM IN GEORGE TILLMAN'S *THE HATE YOU GIVE*
MOVIE (2018): A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**



**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree
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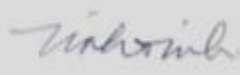
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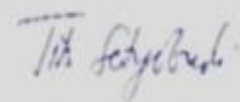
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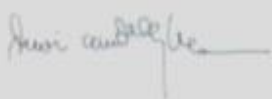
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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang rasisme yang ada dalam film *The Hate You Give* (2018) oleh George Tillman Jr. Film ini diadaptasi dari sebuah novel karya Angie Thomas pada tahun 2017. Film ini menceritakan tindakan rasisme yang dilakukan oleh orang-orang kulit putih sebagai mayoritas terhadap orang-orang kulit hitam sebagai minoritas. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori sosiologi oleh George Ritzer (2011). Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi sastra. Setelah melakukan analisis, ditemukan bahwa terdapat indikator terjadinya rasisme dalam film *The Hate You Give* seperti teori sosiologis oleh George Ritzer. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah (1) terdapat indikator-indikator rasisme, (2) bentuk-bentuk rasisme yang terdapat dalam film tersebut, (3) mengetahui tindakan rasisme dalam film *The Hate You Give*.

Kata kunci: rasisme, teori sosiologis, *The Hate You Give*

Abstract

This study discusses the racism in the film *The Hate You Give* (2018) by George Tillman Jr. this film was adapted from a novel by Angie Thomas in 2017. This film tells of acts of racism committed by white people as the majority against black people as a minority. This study used the theory of sociology by George Ritzer (2011). The type of research used is literary studies. After conducting the analysis, it was found that there were indicators of the occurrence of racism in the film *The Hate You Give* such as the sociological theory by George Ritzer. The results of this study were (1) there were indicators of racism, (2) the forms of racism contained in the film, (3) knowing the acts of racism in the film *The Hate You Give*.

Keywords: racism, sociological theory, *The Hate You Give*

1. INTRODUCTION

Racism is not a new problem in the world. Racism can happen anytime and anywhere. The problem of racism has become very popular in society. And people making are making racism a common thing and it is done over and over again. Racism itself exists because of physical and biological differences, such as differences in race, skin color, and cultural differences. The case of racism as there is in America where the blacks are always in the spotlight among the white people. . Racism from year to year along with the development of customs and culture, this act of racism used to use regulations to spread it but now over time, this racism has become increasingly prominent and cruel in society. Racism both in the past and now is still very much attached to the social life of society but nowadays there are many

prominent artists, lawyers, activists, and other societies who fight for racism, for example (Adele, 2020) wrote a caption on Instagram “wholeheartedly standing in solidarity with the struggle for freedom, liberation, and justice”, (Ringo Starr, 2020) voiced about “The wave of Black Lives Matter protests around the world, saying that always sends continuous peace, love, and support”, (BTS, 2020) wrote, “We are against racism. You condemn violence. We all have the right to be respected. We will stand together. #BlackLivesMatter”.

According to (Different & Rainbow, 1985), racism is a "philosophy of racial mastery" in which the apparent organic or social prevalence of at least one racial gathering is utilized to legitimize or endorse the sub-par treatment or social situation of another racial gathering. Through the cycle of racialization, examples of an actual impression of distinction, for example, skin tone or eye shape - are utilized to separate gatherings of individuals, delivering them 'races'; racialization becomes prejudice when it includes progressive and social significant decisions of the racial gathering. Meanwhile, the other notion about racism is also explained by (Clair & Denis, 2015), racism is logically concerning racial discrimination and racial disparity. Racial segregation worries about inconsistent racial treatment, although the issue of racial differences leads to inconsistent results (in terms of salary, instruction, welfare, etc.) While racism is regularly involved in two cycles, contemporary racial differences and types of discrimination is generally not a direct result of contemporary prejudice. The science of the human race examines the relationship between these three miracles, asking when, how, why, and how much they replicate one another. In the post-Social Equality era, with (innocent) racism currently widely criticized, one test for social researchers is to conceptualize and quantify its more understated and diffuse indications and long-term impact. Furthermore (Merton, 2011) said that despite the fact that human science and writing have certain distinctions, they can clarify the significance of abstract writings. This can be perceived because the object of social science is about people, just as writing. Writing is an outflow of human existence that can't be isolated from the underlying foundations of society. Thus, even though human science and writing are two distinct things, in any case, they can supplement one another.

Around the 20th century, America also emphasized the death penalty so that white people could control this racism against black people. Black society was merely slavery and limited the rights of black against white. Because from the white point of view, this black society is very criminal, harming white people, even their culture is very different from white people, the accusations given to blacks are also, the next cases that occurred in 2020 when black

people buy something in-shop and then white people think they pay for it with counterfeit money than that became an accusation and then white policeman who stepped on a black people's head. The policeman stepped on the black people head so that could not breathe, it is not clear why the black people were intimidated and killed by the white policeman. Whites feel a higher position and are highly respected than blacks. Here black skin is very unfair treatment. From year to year, there have also been a lot of murders, bullying, oppression that causes black to die, depression, killed openly too. As a result, racism isn't the kind of mentality or conviction in the public eye. Racism is about practices, foundations, and constructions that depend on a reasonable separation. It additionally makes a sort of friendly request, not simply the theory of human discrimination. The act of racism should be possible by everybody, either exclusively or in gatherings.

The reason the writer chose this film as a discussion lies in the existence of the phenomenon that is happening now. Countless people are racist, even as the incident a few moments ago there was a black race that is oppressed by a white policeman. It makes the American people very much are not thanks to what was done by the police. Numerous people are defending him and going on the Black Lives Matter movement so that it leads to change. Things that can be embedded in the social and moral norms in this film, how much human rights and capacities should be able to provide benefits to other groups in cooperation without oppressing or harming other groups.

2. METHOD

The study is literary study. Literary studies are the humanistic studies of literature and literary research is the final project for the students who are going to complete their study at notably English Study Programs, subject on Literature. Their final project must include the development of a scientific written report. It takes the form of literary analysis. This study used sociological perspective. So, the relation between the film and discussion with the author of many convey the message to the audience about racism in the real world. The film is adapted from a novel written by Angie Thomas. And this movie got appreciation by lot of people so it can be used for lessons. And this makes the lesson also for the author. Document analysis is a methodical process for reviewing or applying documents, both printed and electronic (computer-based and transmitted via the internet). Document analysis, like other qualitative research methods, necessitates knowing and acquiring knowledge in order to gain meaning, understanding, and empirical knowledge. The document includes both text (words) and images. (Bowen, 2009), the researcher defines the source of data into 'primary data' and

‘secondary data’. First, is primary data was taken from film “The Hate You Give” from George Tillman Jr as director and Audrey Wells as author scenario. And then, the second data is secondary data was taken from journals, articles, theses, dissertations, encyclopedias, the internet, websites, books or videos in any social media that relate with this film.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Finding

3.1.1 Indicators of Racism

The indicators of racism in *The Hate You Give* movie is about unmasking color blindness, race, class, welfare, poverty and globalization.

a) Unmasking color blindness

Unmasking color blindness is affirmative action ruptures the state, stigmatizes minorities undermines the concept of merit, constitutes reverse discrimination. This is part of the movement to prevent state divisions that can result in the emergence of racial clusters of society.

b) Race

Race is the most powerful factor in the oppression is skin color. A system for categorizing people into different populations or groups based on real physical characteristics such as skin color and facial shape. In this event, the race is also a class or group of people with certain special characteristics ranging from the environment, social characteristics, job characteristics, and even people who are a minority.

c) Class

Class is a social level that shows differences are in status, degree, and social circumstances. The difference in the status of black and white people is considered to be a level dominated by whites where they are white people who are a group of people who control everything, such as smart people, clean, authoritative races and are always considered a good racial group. While white people look down on the quality of black people from all aspects of action and behavior in real-life socializing.

d) Welfare

Welfare is a program from the government for the welfare of its people, but after running this program is not supported by the community because it is

of people of color or black people who get it, while white people do not get welfare. In short, society tolerates poverty and deplorable living conditions.

e) Poverty

Poverty includes are broken families, crime, lost jobs, and high dropout rates. Blacks and browns are less safe than others because of their professional status. Their children can fall from grace with astonishing speed; sometimes all it takes is one catch or one very low grade in school.

f) Globalization

Globalization is what do Americans think about their citizens of color and how are they willing to treat them if it weren't for the courts. This is indicated by the exploitation of black people is not allowed to accept or be accepted by the quantity and quality of work above white people for a certain coalition for white people.

3.1.2 Depiction of Racism

Racism addressed strongly by the author for creating three depictions. They are character, setting, and events.

a. Character

Character categories are divided into 3 namely: Racist Characters, Victims of Racism, and Opposing racism.

(1) Racist Characters

In this film, racist characters are represented by Hailey and Officer Brian Macintosh

(a) Hailey

Hailey is an antagonistic type of character; she thinks the white race is respected can control everything while the black race is considered a bad race. When Hailey and Starr were with them watching a news program about a white officer named Brian Macintosh who killed Khalil dead with a gun, Hailey felt sorry for this officer because it was an act of police duty and considered it natural, the dignity of a white officer was very high-priced. Also valuable because to earn a living. Starr found it racist and unfair because there was no indication of asking before the police shot Khalil.

(b) Officer Brian Macintosh

Brian Macintosh is a white cop who is racist; he is a man who obeys the rules of his job. He stops Khalil's car as black people are in the middle of the road, Brian asks Khalil to issue his ID and get out of the car. When this police officer checked he thought Khalil was holding a gun against the police when finally, the policeman saw him and shot him without considering the situation. After the police approached Khalil's car and turned out Khalil was holding only a hair comb. The police finally ran away leaving them both in the middle of the road.

(2) Victims of Racism

In this film, a victim of racism characters is represented by Khalil and Starr

(a) Khalil

Khalil is a victim who was shot by a white police officer (Brian Macintosh). When Khalil was taking Starr home, suddenly the police came from behind and ordered Khalil to stop and show the police his identity. There is no reason to explain why the policeman stopped Khalil's car in the middle of the road. When Khalil had come down and shown his identity to the police who were checking on him and Khalil took a hair comb on his seat and thought the policeman was a weapon. The policeman immediately shot Khalil without any presence of what Khalil did wrong even though Khalil only took a comb in his car.

(b) Starr

Starr is a victim of racism obtained by the culture of white people. The culture of white people like in the school of white people used rapper or slang language while Starr or black people only used daily language. When Starr is in the majority area she will change her attitude and actions according to what is done by white people as if her life is the same there is no difference.

(3) Opposing Racism

In this film, opposing racism characters are represented by April O'fray, Starr and Black People

(a) April O'fray

April O'fray is a supporter and voice defender who opposes racism. She was a lawyer. She knew Khalil's death, she rejected the assumption that black people were used as or see as the weaker. April invited the demonstrators who attended the Khalil funeral after those peaceful demonstrations in front of the police station. This activity has received a good response from demonstrators who want to find justice for Khalil.

(b) Starr

Starr opposes the racism of black people. She became a witness where Khalil's death took place. Starr still did not accept Khalil's death of her best friend and then appointed the demonstrator to the police, so that they also felt sympathy and punish the police who had shot Khalil for no reason.

(c) Black People

The society of black people also participated in a demonstration to support the act of Khalil living defense. They called for the sound of injustice was done by white police in the case of firing firmly with no reason.

b. Setting

Setting categories are divided into 3 namely: Setting of Place, Setting of Time, and Setting of Situation.

(1) Setting of Place

(a) Starr's House

At Starr's house, when Starr was a child, her father taught Starr and her siblings how to behave when meeting the police, stopping her car in the middle of the road and when Starr was not with her father.

(b) William School

This is William's school where Starr attended among the white majority. Starr at home or in Garden Heights and at Williamson are very different. Starr had to adjust to white people's habits and how to act that black people were the same thing white people. These cultural differences influenced Starr to become a different personality.

(c) On the Street

Khalil was taking to drive at Starr's home, and while he was driving his car suddenly from behind the police came and asked Khalil's car to stop. There is no reason why Khalil's car was stopped.

(d) Police Station

Khalil's car stopped and after a shooting in the middle of the road that night, Starr was immediately questioned by Detective Gomez and Detective Wilkes at the police station. Starr is not alone but is accompanied by her mother and father. Starr was told to tell how it happened.

(e) Khalil's House

This is where Khalil's house lives, this is the atmosphere of Khalil's house where many people come to mourn that Khalil is gone. Khalil died when stopped and shot by the police. Khalil's family and Starr's friend were very sad.

(f) At the Church

Before being buried, Khalil's body was taken to the church. Many people came to Khalil's funeral until it was finished.

(g) News Event Building

Starr goes to the television show building to witness Khalil's shooting took place. Starr dared to be a witness so that people would not see Khalil only from his

badness and Khalil's mistakes. Starr also asked for justice so that the police could punish the police who shot Khalil for no reason.

(h) At the Restaurant

At night, Starr's family dined together at a restaurant, Starr saw King Lord coming in front of the restaurant. Starr's father came out and met King and punched him. After a while, the police arrived, and then King left Maverick or Starr's father. Starr's father was stepped out by the police asked for an identity by being pushed against. People at the restaurant filmed the incident and the police didn't allow it, Starr told the police that she needed to record it to prove something had happened. Then the police left them and told them it was a warning.

(i) At Starr Friend's House

Starr is with her friends at Maya's house. After playing the play station they saw a news program about the white police officer shooting Khalil, Starr seemed to remember what happened that night. Hailey felt sorry for the white police officer for just doing his job, Starr was very sad and didn't want to talk to Hailey and wanted to go home. Hailey said that the white police's life was also precious but Starr still felt that Hailey didn't understand how it happened.

(j) Hall Party

Williamson's graduation ceremony was held in the evening, Starr attended the graduation ceremony but in Williamson, the majority were white people so Starr was in the spotlight of white people celebrating the graduation.

(k) At The School Park

After school, Starr sit in the school garden alone and Hailey came to meet Starr. Hailey apologizes for what

happened when in Maya's house, but Starr still doesn't accept the racist thing that Hailey did.

(l) In Front of Police Station

Starr and other demonstrators came to the police line trying to contain the demonstration because some of the black residents demanded justice for the actions of the white policeman who shot Khalil. They demanded the government to follow up on the incident by giving punishment, not just an appeal and warning.

(m) Starr Father's Shop

After the demo, Starr, and Seven headed to her father's shop to treat the tear gas marks. When they were sitting and resting suddenly the shop was pelted with fire and then spread all over and a fire broke out in the shop. Starr and Seven headed out but all the doors were locked, Starr's father then came and opened the back door and they went out.

(2) Setting of Time

Incidents of racism in the film *The Hate You Give* are inspired by real events experienced by George Tillman himself, who is often restless because of acts of racism committed took this story based on real-life and the impact that happened in Garden Heights, Hinesville which is often the case even for a long time from American Psychology but this film is set around 2017. This film features many incidents of racism and has a background story about how racism occurs in an environment that often occurs.

(3) Setting of Situation

The film *The Hate You Give* depicts racism including discrimination because the majority of people are white, crimes because burning black people's shops, feeling inferior because skin color becomes a weapon, etc. the situation is angry, confused, sad, confident. The situation is described by the relationship of the characters that play a

role in the film. There was a shooting incident that made Starr frightened and panicked. Starr's view of other races had always been bad and she had always thought that a different race from her could commit crimes against her.

c. Events

In *The Hate You Give* movie, three events are related to racism. The events are an insult, cultural differences, and murder.

(1) Insulting

Insults are expressions or statements (or sometimes behaviour) that is disrespectful or insulting. Insults may be intentional or unintentional. An insult may be factual, but at the same time, it is a deed of derogatory sentence.

(2) Cultural Differences

Cultural differences are differences that arise from a tradition that has been carried out from generation to generation so that it can become a symbol or characteristic

(3) Murder

Murder is an act of eliminating someone's life by violating the law or not. Murder can happen anytime and anywhere. Many motives for murder can be intentional or unintentional.

3.1.3 The Reason George Tillman Discovered How is The Racism in *The Hate You Give* movie

George Tillman is an American film producer, screenwriter, and director. He has directed several films namely *Soul Food*, *Men of Honor*, and four *Barbershop* films, and directed and produced the film *The Hate You Give*. George lifted this film from a novel by Angie Thomas. Many challenges were faced by George especially in terms of his approach to the project, the main collaboration in the making of the film. This film doesn't need research, it comes naturally based on experiences that happened in the environment around George when he was young and George got inspiration from the Black Lives Matter movement in 2013. George grew up in Milwaukee, he only saw African-Americans and no white people. At an early age, George's parents transferred him to a school where the white people. George feels how to be in a majority or white area is only three people who come from African-Americans (black

peoples), the education taught, use of funds, cultural differences between African-Americans as a minority and white people as a majority. The racism shown in this film is the same as real-life experience in George's life and what happened in America. For him when a cop stopped a black man's car was a problem. George also tries to raise this film so that people don't just make it entertainment but need to have sympathy for the voices of black people, how is the case of racism in America.

3.2 Discussion

According to sociological theory by (Ritzer, 2011), *The Hate You Give* is an instinctive event experienced by George Tillman himself when he was young. For him, if there is a police in the community is the emergence of a problem. George's have experience when he was young and graduated from school in Milwaukee, United States in 1991. When George was at school he felt discriminated and how he felt that George and three friends were African Americans (black peoples). *The Hate You Give* illustrates what is going on in American racism. Americans dominate the majority of white people and the minority is black. The majority group is always considered a good and clean race, while the minority group is always considered a race that is close to criminal and bad actions. This study focuses on how the director's message to oppose racism in the film *The Hate You Give*.

According to (Cross & Naidoo, 2012) theory based on the results of the study, the authors found several indicators that showed racism. There are unmasking color blindness, race, class, welfare, poverty, and globalization. First, unmasking color blindness is an act that can divide by discriminating against race, whether black people or white people meet each other and discuss racist things. Second, race is the main cause that can discriminate against physical characteristics such as skin color, hair, and cultural differences. Race comes from groups or individuals that can make people a minority. Third, the social level of a group that shows differences are in status, degree, and social circumstances. Fourth, welfare is what happens when white people receive a higher level of well-being than people of color. In short, society tolerates poverty and deplorable living conditions. Fifth, poverty that occurs is like broken families, crime, jobless and high dropout rates. Sixth, globalization is happening in America, namely the existence of black people who are considered low and have low wages. Black people are underestimated.

To describe racism in this study, the authors found a theory by (Ritzer, 2011) based on a sociological perspective. There are two types of sociology of literature: classical sociology and modern sociology. Here the author describes racism which is strongly responded to by the author by making three depictions. There are characters, settings, and events. The

character categories are divided into three namely racist characters, victims of racism, and opposing racism. The setting category is divided into 3 namely: setting of place, setting of time, and setting of situation. Events related to racism are divided into 3 events, there are insulting, cultural differences, and murder.

In this case, Starr is the main character in this film, witnessed the shooting of her friend Khalil by a white police officer, which is an act of racism in this film. Start with Starr and Khalil leaving the party, Starr will be escorted home by Khalil. In the middle of the road there was a policeman who ordered Khalil's car to stop; when it stopped Starr put her hand in front of her to respond how to meet police in the road. The policeman asked for Khalil's identity and told him to get out of the car, when the policeman was checking him, Khalil was in the mirror and Khalil took a hair comb in his car. The policeman was very surprised and alert finally without any explanation the policeman shot Khalil. This incident in the public's view is very reasonable because it is part of the task of the police. Starr argues that this incident scared her, panicked, and traumatized her. At this event, the act of racism happened and existed in society.

In this study, the author finds the reason George Tillman as the director of this film discovered how is racism happens because of an experience that appeared in his life when he was young. At an early age, George's parents transferred him to a school where white people. George felt how to become a majority or white area only three people come from African-Americans (black peoples), the education that was taught, use of funds, cultural differences between African-Americans as a minority and white people as the majority. The racism shown in this film is the same as the real-life experienced by George and what happened in America and George got inspiration from the Black Lives Matter movement in 2013 the act of racism that has occurred until now. The director describes what is going on in American racism. George also tried to lift this film so that people not only make it as entertainment but need to sympathize with the voices of black people, how the case of racism in America and the director wants this incident can be reduced or no longer exist.

During the research it was found that the racism that occurred in this film had several acts of racism such as (1) Unmasking color blindness; in this case where black people do not get justice because of differences in skin color where white people are considered advanced and clean race while black people are considered a dirty race and have a bad reputation in their environment, (2) Race; in this case where the black race has a bad background so that many commit crimes due to lack of work, slum settlements, and unstable economic conditions. The factor that causes them to be like that is because white people think that the

black race is unreliable which makes white people freer in all aspects of their work and social conditions. After all, they are said to be the dominant race or a race that makes them superior, (3) Class; in this case, the class difference is considered a minority (black people) because they are considered lower class people and the majority (white people) are considered upper-class people in society. Thus making the minority ostracized and exiled by a process of oppression which makes the majority considered as the ruler, (4) Welfare; in this case, white people are always prospered by the government because white people can improve the quality of a government system with their superiority as a superior race and black people are considered unable to meet the needs for a government system because adaptation from their environment is a factor of damage in their government is a factor of damage in that government. The welfare that black people get is not following and commensurate with what white people get because black people are considered a racial minority, (5) Poverty; in this case, the poverty experienced by black people in social inequality due to coexistence and interacting with white people which makes it difficult for them to compete for decent job opportunities. They create a medium-sized business to cover the poverty that occurs in their environment significantly they want to launch business opportunities and compete with white people to reduce poverty, (6) Globalization; in this case, America argues that it is difficult for blacks and whites to control justice and their movements. Blacks used their skin as a weapon and whites used the color of their skin as an advantage without going through litigation or changing social status in America.

The problems face or conflicts in the story in this film are related to social facts or phenomena that exist in the environment of people's lives, especially in America itself, racism continues to occur from time to time almost on a scale. (Different & Rainbow, 1985) says that racism occurs because a group or majority considers a minority to be an object of ugliness in the pattern of a life system, progressive from an act of decision taken based on the majority or majority vote process. The existence of intimidation by the majority is only intended to defend based on their group a group that can provide significant social benefits. Meanwhile, according to (Clair & Denis, 2015), the racism that occurs is caused by social processes in the form of the environment, work, salary, welfare, and even poverty. This film also shows the previously mentioned aspects based on the phenomena that occur in America. And this is also a contemporary prejudice that uses racial differences as a benchmark for transactional interactions in the government system.

This study is a complement study and adds some new findings in the literature field. This study finds acts of racism that occur in America against African-Americans. (Pierce, 2020)

found the official film trailer for *The Hate You Give* doesn't make for a comfortable theme to approach the black experience. Racism is reflected in the film *The Hate You Give* with the perspective of character analysis and problem struggle with a concept of actual analogy ideas, content topics which define focus on the implications of unobtrusive topics that can be identified as a public waste only after one becomes fully middle class. Other research was conducted by (Franinta Egia D., 2020), (Ayu Rizky, 2020), (Wulandari, 2020), (Cross & Naidoo, 2012). The similarities of the four researchers are using Adaptation as the theory of the research. The four researchers examined the description and actions of racism found in the novel. The differentiation between the four researchers lies in the main results, namely in the concept and explanation of the theory used. (Franinta Egia D., 2020) focused on discussing the adaptation of literary works between novels and films which found that researchers concluded that works (novels) adapted to any media would definitely change the literary version of the song. Researchers have difficulty in researching because the stories shown in novels and films are different. (Ayu Rizky, 2020) focused on discussing three findings: first, resistance to discrimination, second is the actions of figures against discrimination, and third is forms of discrimination. (Wulandari, 2020) focused on discussing the negative impacts of acts of discrimination of racism, namely that racial discrimination is caused by mental health problems, welfare, and emotional reactions. (Cross & Naidoo, 2012) focused on discussing the different images of discrimination or racism in novels and films. No clear forms of racism were found in this study.

Another study conducted by (Yanti, 2019) focused on discussing Starr's struggles in institutional racism and the fight against acts of racism by white police figures. There are two main points from the findings of this study, the first is the institutional racism depicted in the novel and the second point is Starr's bold decision against institutional racism. Another study conducted by (Ratri, 2019) focused on analyzing the analysis of racism indicators into five indicators using Critical Race Theory, as follows: daily racism, material determinism, social construction, differential ratio, and intersectionality. Another study conducted by (Resakatmaja, n.d.) Focused on a discussion that explaining the image of racism in the films by comparing "*The Codes of Fiske's Television*". Racism in this film is sent through several codes contained in the degree of depiction. Another study conducted by (Dr. Sana' Mahmoud Jarrar, 2013) focused on discussing acts of racism in America and the existence of racism in the real world so that there is racism in it, what happens, when and how the black race is insulted, oppressed, and even disrespected by white people. Another study was conducted by (Irawati, 2018), (Yunitri et al., 2019), and (Dewi et al., 2021). The similarities of the three

researchers are using an intrinsic and extrinsic approach of the research. The three researchers also analyze social changes that occur in America and are described in the novel. The differentiation between the three researchers lies in the main results, namely the concepts and approaches used. (Irawati, 2018) focused on discussing the racism of black people in America whether the issue of race and discrimination still exist today. The effects of racism are such as the presence and killing of black people. (Yunitri et al., 2019) focused on discussing the racism described in the novel *The Hate You Give*. There are two things that can be found with research questions. First, there are five extrinsic elements according to Wellek and Warren, namely biography, psychology, society, ideas and art forms contained in the novel. Second, it was found there was something that reflected racism carried out by institutions such as the police and companies. (Dewi et al., 2021) focused on discussing social change from the actions of black people. The desire of the black race to bring about change in society so that black people not only shut up and take action followed, but it is not easy for black people.

4. CLOSING

The conclusion of this research is consisting of three problem statements. There are The indicators of racism in *The Hate You Give*, depiction of racism in *The Hate You Give*, and the reason George Tillman discover how the racism in *The Hate You Give*. First, the indicators of racism in *The Hate You Give* movie are divided into 6; unmasking color blindness, race, class, welfare, poverty, and globalization. There are unmasking color blindness, race, class, welfare, poverty, and globalization. Unmasking color blindness is an act that can divide by discriminating against race, whether black people or white people meet each other and discuss racist things. Race is the main cause that can discriminate against physical characteristics such as skin color, hair, and cultural differences. Race comes from groups or individuals that can make people a minority. The social level of the group which shows differences are in status, degree, and social circumstances. Welfare is what happens when white people receive a higher level of well-being than people of color. In short, society tolerates poverty and deplorable living conditions. Poverty that occurs is like broken families, crime, jobless and high dropout rates. Globalization is happening in America, namely the existence of black people who are considered low and have low wages. Black people are underestimated. Second, the writer depicted racism addressed strongly by the author for creating three depictions. There are characters, settings, and events. The character categories are divided into three namely racist characters, victims of racism, and opposing racism. The

setting categories are divided into three namely: setting of place, setting of time, and setting of situation. Events related to racism are divided into three events; there are insulting, cultural differences, and murder. Third, in this study, the writer found out the reason of George Tillman as the director of this film discovered how is racism happens because of an experience that appeared in his life when he was young. At an early age, George's parents transferred him to a school where white people. George felt how to become a majority or white area only three people come from African-Americans (black peoples), the education that was taught, use of funds, cultural differences between African-Americans as a minority and white people as the majority. The racism shown in this film is the same as the real-life experienced by George and what happened in America and George got inspiration from the Black Lives Matter movement in 2013 the act of racism that has occurred until now. The director describes what is going on in American racism.

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